



Wilson's Name Put Before Convention

MEXICANS RAID TEXAS; INTERVENTION EXPECTED

Three U. S. Troopers
Killed, Six Wounded
Near Laredo.

BORDER PATROL CAMP ATTACKED

Wilson Prepared for Ex-
treme Measures, Say
Officials.

Laredo, Tex., June 15.—Three American soldiers were killed and six wounded as a result of the latest raid on American territory by Mexicans coming from the southern side of the Rio Grande. No civilians were injured, as the raid, made early this morning, was primarily an attack on the border patrol at the little settlement of San Ignacio, forty miles southeast of Laredo.

Although successful in a measure, the raid was not wholly a surprise. The American guard, in larger numbers than the Mexicans expected to find, saw in bright moonlight the approach of the hundred or more bandits to the rear of where Troop M, of the 14th Cavalry, was encamped. Troop I was only a short distance away. Both were under command of Major Alonzo Gray.

The Mexican toll was last reported as eight known dead, a number wounded, and several captured. In addition, forty-two horses were captured. One Mexican, who surrendered, is said to have declared that he was forced into the raid and that his sentiments were not anti-American.

Large Force Surprised Mexicans.

The Mexicans expected to find only a small detachment of American troops at that point, according to the prisoners. They attacked Troop M, encamped near the town, firing first at the sentry. Troop I, a few hundred yards up the river, rushed to the scene, and after the firing had lasted half an hour the Mexicans retreated to the south, along the American side of the Rio Grande, with the Americans in pursuit.

The Americans killed during the fight were Privates Minaden, Charles F. F. Slowers and Edward Katanich, all of Troop M.

The wounded are Privates Thomas H. Ewing and James E. Rouch (seriously), of Troop I, and Corporal William Oberha and Privates William Minnett, Tony Haslina and Henry Matsosoff, of Troop M.

Doubt as to the identity of the organization was cleared by the story of Vicente Lira, of San Antonio, who appeared in the American camp after the fight. Lira said he was a prisoner of the bandits and escaped during the fight. According to Lira, the bandits were members of Luis de la Rosa's organization and acted under his orders.

He said they left La Janita, a few miles south of Laredo, Monday night and moved steadily forward with nothing to eat for forty-eight hours, reaching a point almost opposite the American camp. Within an hour they crossed the river a mile above San Ignacio, attacking almost immediately.

Lira said he had been seized by the bandits at La Janita and forced to accompany them.

The name of the raiders' active leader has not been reported.

Searching for "Hot Trail."

Major Gray late to-day was using every man of his little command in a sweeping search of the country about San Ignacio for a "hot trail." If it is discovered, a third "punitive expedition" will enter Mexico, but there was little hope that Major Gray would be able to get into touch with the attacking force, which had scattered like quail. The larger part re-entered Mexico, but some of them at least scattered along the river covered country on the American side.

Major Gray reported that he had been in communication with a detachment of Carranza troops on the Mexican side of the river and that its commanding officer had informed him that his men were already on the run and shot four of the bandits. Major Gray made no comment on the statement.

It was reported, but not confirmed, here to-night that Mexican Consul Melquiades Garcia, in Laredo, had gone over to the Mexican side for safety, following the example of American Consul Garrett, who removed to the American side yesterday.

Another Raid Feared.

Mexicans opposite Orfila ranch, twelve miles south of here, are said to have shouted across the river to-day: "Have coffee ready for us in the morning, for we will be over." Ranchmen are said to have interpreted this to mean that another attack might be made early to-morrow.

The section of the border country in which the fight took place is very similar to the Big Bend country, where six weeks ago Mexican bandits raided the settlements of Bouquillas and Glenn Springs.

San Ignacio is a small settlement, Continued on page 6, column 2

AMBASSADORS OPPOSE U. S. INTERVENTION

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 15.—Intervention by the United States in Mexico now seems certain, according to Administration officials.

President Wilson, it is stated, is prepared for this move, as it is expected his reply to Carranza, refusing to withdraw the American troops, will be followed by an attack on the Pershing expedition.

Pleas against intervention are understood to have been made to Secretary Lansing by the British and Brazilian ambassadors to-day. It is known that the British government is strongly opposed to such a course for fear it might affect the oil supply of the British fleet. Ambassador da Gama has also been a strong anti-interventionist.

The ministers of Honduras and Costa Rica are believed to have made similar representations to Secretary Lansing.

CARRANZA TROOPS MENACE U. S. FORCE

Thousand Mexicans in Path of
Any New Expedition.

Brownsville, Tex., June 15.—One thousand Carranza soldiers, ordered to the border several days ago to reinforce the Carranza patrol, are somewhere south of San Ignacio, Tex., and should there be a third American punitive expedition in Mexico the two bodies of troops would clash, according to General Alfredo Ricaut, commander at Matamoros.

General Ricaut notified American Consul Johnson to-night of the position of these men, and the information was given to General James Parker, commanding the Brownsville district.

CRIPPLE STEPS ON TOE OF MUTE; BOTH CURED

Accident in Court Sends Both
to Jail to Convince.

It took all of Magistrate Corrigan's judicial self-possession to keep his sympathy from running away from him when a man who obviously was a hopeless cripple and another who could neither speak nor hear appeared before him charged with begging on the streets.

George Drury used the sign language, and finally a judge, to explain to the magistrate that he was a deaf mute and hadn't had a square meal for so long that he couldn't remember just what food tasted like.

James Murphy, the crippled one, lifted up a feeble voice to say that he was usually tied up in such a knot that he couldn't clamber out of the ash barrel that was his home. "In this particular occasion, however," he said, he had just barely unravelled his crippled members sufficiently to get into the Grand Central Terminal to beg. Murphy laboriously lifted a foot to show helpless he was, and changed to drop it on Drury's foot.

"Ouch!" shouted the deaf mute. "Get off'n my foot, you great big slob, or I'll mop the room with you."

Whereupon the frightened cripple leaped about with the agility of a ten-year-old to escape the angry "mute."

"What marvellous cure!" exclaimed the magistrate. "Now I must send you both to the workhouse for a period of convalescence."

DAISY ON MURPHY GIVES SUFFRAGISTS NEW HOPE

Broad Smile Meets Stipulation
That Wearing Means Support.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

St. Louis, June 15.—"Is Charles F. Murphy a suffragist?"

The suffragists here believe he is, in view of a little incident in the New York headquarters this morning. When the caucus adjourned to-day Mrs. Catherine Dalton, with a handful of suffrage daisies, walked into the hall and offered one to each delegate.

"I don't want you to wear it," she said, "unless you believe in suffrage."

One after another the delegates declined the flower, explaining that they were not in sympathy with the cause. Then Mrs. Dalton offered a daisy to Mr. Murphy on the usual condition.

"I shall be very pleased to wear this," Murphy replied with his most ingratiating smile, while the minutes looked on with astonishment. In a minute there was a rush for Mrs. Dalton, and when she left nearly every delegate wore a suffrage daisy in his buttonhole.

BEAR HE FED BITES HIM

Eight-year-old Tried to Pat Bruin
When Candy Was Gone.

In the opinion of Fortunato Amerigo, eight years old, a bear is the animal kingdom's most ungrateful and ungracious member.

Toge, a large black bear who lives behind a big wooden gate in the lively stable at 555 West Forty-ninth Street, poked his nose through the bars last night and bit him after consuming a box of marshmallows purchased by Fortunato.

TEUTONS QUIT CZERNOWITZ, SAY RUSSIANS

Austrian Lines at Dub-
no Pierced to Depth
of 30 Miles.

CZAR'S CAPTIVES TOTAL 150,000

Resistance to Drive Cre-
ates Deadlock in the
Tarnopol Sector.

Petrograd, June 15.—The Russian advance along the whole southwestern front continues to develop with a degree of swiftness which has astonished the country. The success of the movement thus far is looked upon as the more remarkable in view of the strong defenses which had been erected by the Austrians during the long period of preparation and their supposed readiness for resistance to any manner of assault.

The outstanding features are the steadily mounting number of prisoners, which now total 150,000. These have been augmented by the surrender of large Austrian units in their entirety, the wholesale abandonment of military trains and all sorts of field equipment in such enormous quantities that they cannot yet be estimated, and, finally, so far as is known here, the comparatively small extent of Russian losses.

Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, has been evacuated by the Austrians, according to dispatches to the semi-official Petrograd News Agency from Bukovina, by way of Bucharest. Except in the center of the front which runs from Volhynia to the Rumanian border the Austrians have been wholly unable to resist the Russian drive. In the vicinity of Tarnopol the Russian occupation would leave the forces defending the city cut off from the remainder of the army.

Russians Drive Two Wedges.

In the Lutsk region the Russian forces, after piercing the Austrian lines by capturing the fortress, have progressed in two diverging directions toward Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, the points only 20 miles from both these objectives.

A similar wedge has been driven into the Austrian lines from Dubno toward Sokal. This wedge has penetrated 30 miles into the Austrian line, and the breadth of the breach made has been increased to 60 miles. Another important breach extends for 30 miles between the Dniester and the Pruth.

Along the southwestern frontier, which means an advance of 14 miles beyond Czernowitz, not only threatens Kovel, but leaves the Austrian position at Czernowitz virtually untenable, as its continued occupation would leave the forces defending the city cut off from the remainder of the army.

Put Losses at 300,000.

Confidence prevails among Russian observers that the catalogue of the successes won by General Brusiloff and Letchitsky by no means complete. It is estimated that the Teuton losses now total 300,000, or nearly half the original effectives.

Great satisfaction is felt with the re-establishment of contact with the Teuton along the southwestern frontier, and front to attention is chiefly centered upon the operations for Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski, Czernowitz and Kolomea. Colonel Shumsky, summarizing the results of the latest Russian official statement that the entire line of the Stripsa is now occupied by the Russians.

Northwest of Buczac a number of miles to the eastward to the Podgajce Railway, which is regarded as accounting for the vigor of the resistance in this sector to the Russian advance. The village of Kovel, 15 miles from Dubno, is captured by the Russians, is on the road to Brody, which leads thence to Lemberg.

Austrian Flight Precipitant.

The precipitancy of the retreat of the Austrians in many sectors is shown by the fact that the Russians found several telegraphic and telephonic installations intact and are now using them. The cartridges captured in the Stripsa trenches would have sufficed for the use of the Austrians in the most intensive sort of firing for several weeks.

The following official statement was given out:

"Supplementary reports give the exact number of prisoners taken as 1 general, 2 colonels, 2467 officers, 5 doctors and 150,000 men. We also have captured 163 cannon, 266 machine guns, 139 bomb throwers and 32 mine throwers.

The offensive of General Brusiloff did not stop yesterday. In various regions on the front fresh prisoners were made and more military booty was taken. The enemy continues to deliver counter-attacks at several points, and elsewhere is busy intrenching himself in new positions.

"On the Divina front and southwest of Lake Narocz the enemy's fire, stable at points of the front, has been debauched from their trenches. These were all repulsed.

"In the region of Baranovichi a local action took place in which we carried enemy trenches, but afterward, under German pressure, fell back to the point whence we started."

GREAT RIVER SPRING WATER—use the case of six glass stoppered bottles—Ad.

MORGAN'S FEE FOR I. R. T. TALK WAS \$250,000

"Worth It," He Tells
Thompson Committee
at Tube Inquiry.

MOSS'S WORDS CALLED INSULTS

Implications Are Resented
—Financier Is Proud of
\$160,000,000 Deal.

J. P. Morgan was a cheerful and willing witness yesterday before the Thompson committee, which called upon him to testify regarding his financial relations with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the building of new subways.

He occupied the chair for almost four hours, laughing when questions amused him, but he knew little of the important things the committee wished to ascertain about the influences that brought about a change of heart in Mayor Gaynor. An abundance of testimony went on the record, but it consisted largely of long questions framed by Frank Moss, counsel for the committee.

Moss Strikes a Snag.

The examination went along serenely until the afternoon session, when Mr. Moss hit a snag by putting the question of the "service charge of \$250,000" squarely up to the banker, asking him what he did for Mr. Shonts in return for the money.

A moment before Mr. Morgan and Mr. Moss had been indulging in perfunctory and side remarks that kept the room in laughter.

"You got this \$250,000 from the Interborough just for talking to Mr. Shonts?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, sir, and it was well worth it."

Mr. Moss urged that the witness be more specific and Mr. Morgan explained that he had advised the Interborough people how to shape their plans so that they could go to the city officials and show them how they could get the money and thereby guarantee that their plans would be carried out.

"What else did you do for them?" urged Mr. Moss.

"That is all I have to say about the service," replied Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan appeared to be resentful of the apparently small value Mr. Moss attached to the "service" rendered for such a large sum, but Mr. Moss kept right on, saying, "I want you to tell just what you did for this money."

"Insulted," says Morgan.

Mr. Morgan heaved forward from his chair and, resting his arms on the table, said: "Now, I won't stand this. I didn't come here to be insulted. You didn't come here to ask me questions that I am getting up some plan for cheating the city."

"Now you are insulting me," replied Mr. Moss calmly. "I have been asking you honorable questions as my duty demanded. I am a little fellow in New York, but I am a fellow proud."

The gavel of Senator Thompson broke off further controversy, and when the chairman remarked that the inquiry was taking on the atmosphere of a B. R. T. argument the intensity of the situation was lessened.

Mr. Moss proceeded with his examination, and after answering two questions Mr. Morgan remarked in most cordial fashion:

"Mr. Moss, I did not mean to insult you."

"Nor did I mean to insult you," then each man beamed on the other. "You see, Mr. Morgan," laughed Mr. Moss, "you are not accustomed to being cross-examined. I have been through it and I am."

Harmony Prevails Again.

"Well, I hope you enjoyed it more than I do," said the banker.

Harmony prevailed throughout the rest of the afternoon session, although Mr. Moss continued to ask direct and Continued on page 8, column 2

J. P. MORGAN AND R. V. LINDABURY.



Financier who testified before the Thompson Committee and his attorney.

KINDRED MOTORS TO A CELL HERE HITCHCOCK TO BE URGED ON HUGHES

Paymaster, Accused of
Theft, Called Great
Baby by Detectives.

A motor roadster, muddy from a long trip, rolled into a downtown garage yesterday afternoon. At the wheel, riding to prison in his own improvised hurry-up wagon, was Edward C. Kindred, the woodsman paymaster, who fled last August into the great outdoors he loved with more than \$22,000 of the Flinn-O'Rourke Construction Company's money.

Less than a half hour later Kindred, captured in Boston last Monday, after having made many friends there, was in the Tombs.

The automobile in which he and Acting Captain William Devery, of the First Branch Detective Bureau, made the journey from Boston—a journey, by the way, which has had no parallel in New York police history—was one for which Kindred had paid \$2,600 of his stolen capital last fall. With his consent it was turned over to his one-time employers.

Only \$3,000 Is Recovered.

Aside from what may be realized on the roadster and on a hunting outfit, for which Kindred had paid \$1,000, the construction company has come into possession of \$3,000—all of the original \$22,000 that was left after the paymaster's social campaign in New England.

"And that isn't all they'll get if I draw a light sentence," Kindred promised Devery on the way to New York. "I'm a young man and I've got a bright future when I get out. So, I'll get out in time, I'm going to do my best to make full restitution."

Under the glass top of Acting Captain Devery's desk is a photograph which has been there since last summer. It shows the vacationing Kindred of the old days, smooth shaven and even then stocky, in hunting rig.

It was not the photograph, but a tip concerning which the police will say nothing, that led to Kindred's apprehension.

The anti-Hitchcock group in this state wants to see either Herbert Parsons, the successor of William Barnes as national committeeman, or Frederick C. Tanner, state chairman, selected. Their third choice is Colonel William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner, who was assistant secretary of the national committee under Hitchcock.

Colonel Hayward, runner has it, would willingly forego the honor if it went to Hitchcock.

W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, chairman of the sub-committee which has the actual naming of the chairman and all other officers of the national committee, it is said, favors Senator John W. Weeks, of his own state.

Ralph E. Williams, national committeeman from Oregon and also one of the members of the sub-committee, has the backing of many Western delegates, while another candidate for the office, ex-Senator James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, has the backing of Mr. Hughes's running mate, Charles W. Fairbanks.

Illinois has a candidate for the place now held by Charles D. Hilles in Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Stake All on Conference.

The Hitchcock forces are staking their all on Governor Whitman's conference with Mr. Hughes to-day. While realizing that two well known Continued on page 3, column 6

BRYAN LAUDS PRESIDENT; URGES HIS RENOMINATION

Judge Westcott, Who Performed
Same Service in 1912, Pre-
sents Executive's Name.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY, SLOGAN FOR DELEGATES

Commoner, Upsetting Prepared Pro-
gramme, Defends Mexican Policy—
Party United, He Says.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

St. Louis, June 15.—Attorney General Westcott, of New Jersey placed Woodrow Wilson in nomination before the Democratic convention to-night. Introduced by Chairman James as the man who had performed the same duty at Baltimore four years before, he began his speech at 10:15 o'clock and concluded thirty-four minutes later.

Judge Westcott's speech followed a forty-five minute address by William Jennings Bryan. The latter had not been scheduled by the leaders, who had planned to rush through the nominations of the President and Vice-President, and the adoption of the platform and then adjourned, but the demand for a speech from the Commoner became so insistent that the chairman finally yielded.

When the convention assembled at 9 o'clock such a mob was besieging the doors of the hall that more than two hundred delegates were marooned on the outside. Among these were Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, and Norman E. Mack, National Committeeman, from New York.

When Bryan succeeded in working his way into the hall he was called upon for a speech. While he was talking police were sent to the rescue of the delegates, alternates and newspaper men at the entrances. Many of these had to struggle almost an hour before getting through.

WILSON'S HYPHEN PLANK MENACED

Threats of Fight May
Hurry President to
St. Louis.

Washington, June 15.—Reports reaching the White House to-night that some Democratic leaders in St. Louis favored making the President's Americanism plank less specific in its denunciation of the activities of foreign-born citizens led to the declaration by Administration officials that Mr. Wilson would not consent to such a modification.

It was said at the White House that the President was so strongly determined to make a platform declaration on the point which would raise a clear-cut issue, that if persistent opposition developed, he might ask the convention to remain in session until he could go to St. Louis and make a personal appeal to the delegates.

As approved by the President, the plank would charge a conspiracy on the part of some foreign-born citizens to participate in politics and influence foreign and internal affairs in the interest of foreign governments and would condemn any organization countenancing such a movement and any political party receiving benefit from it and failing to repudiate it. The plank was vigorously and emphatically thrashed, and the President is unalterably opposed to having it emasculated.

Although Mr. Wilson believes most of the leaders at the convention are in favor of the plank as he proposed it, word came to-night that some of the party leaders were threatening to substitute for the plank a resolution to expel the delegates. Immediately there was a call for a speech, taken up and echoed by the galleries.

Chairman James tried to ignore it and proceed with the business of the convention, but the uproar continued. Senator Thompson finally moved the suspension of the rules and that Bryan be invited to speak. Against a faint chorus of "Noes" the chair declared the motion carried, and Bryan was escorted to the platform.

Commoner as "one of the leading citizens of the world and America's greatest Democrat," there was a demonstration that for spontaneity threatened to rival that accorded President Wilson. Delegates cheered and the galleries shouted.

For forty-five minutes Mr. Bryan spoke, while the leaders, conscious of a great amount of work before the session, waited impatiently.

"Love Feast," Says Commoner.

Mr. Bryan opened by expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred by the invitation to speak. "Every Democratic convention is a love feast to me," he said. "It gives me an opportunity to meet and renew acquaintances with men with whom I have been associated in politics for more than twenty years."

The Commoner paid his respects in complimentary manner to several Democratic officers and leaders of the present convention.

Reviewing the struggles of the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan said: "After sixteen years of waiting, our party entered the White House and, fortunately, we won the Senate and the House at the same time. Our party became responsible for national affairs and now we come, after three years of labor, and to submit to the American people the claims of our party to continued confidence."

"Whatever differences or opinion may exist, or may have existed, as to particular measures or particular acts, we Continued on page 2, column 2

The Russian Steam Roller

Driving at the weakest point in the Austro-German line, the Russian offensive has challenged the attention of the world.

The Allies have waited patiently for that which is now happening and that which seems destined to take place. France has done her part—Russia is doing hers—England gathers her strength and will write new history for her sons to read.

Frank H. Simonds has laid the whole great, stirring picture on a single page. You will be grateful to him if you read his splendid article in The Tribune next Sunday. Better caution your newsdealer to-day to deliver your copy surely.



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